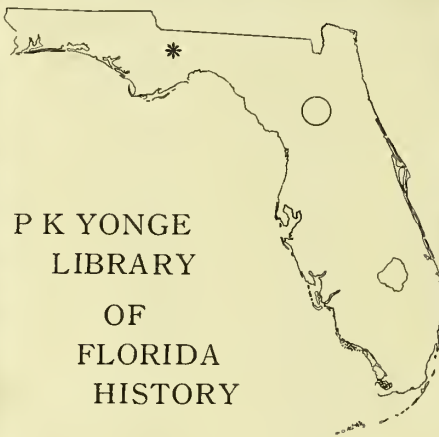


UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LIBRARIES



P K YONGE
LIBRARY
OF
FLORIDA
HISTORY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries

<https://archive.org/details/historyofwakulla00fede>

WAKULLA COUNTY

	PAGE
History	1
Industry & Description	3
St. Marks	4
Panacia, Wakulla Springs	11
Topogaphy	16
Map	17
Agricultural Products	18
Indian Attack	20
Panacia Springs	24
Celebration	27
Recreation	28
Description	30

HISTORY OF WAKULLA COUNTY

rothy Atkinson,
omplete

JULY 31, 1936

Ruby Woodbery

Wakulla is one of the old counties of Florida, being formed from Leon on March 11, 1843. It has an area of 601 square miles and a population of 5,123. The Ochlocknee river, which rises in Southern Georgia, forms the western boundary of Wakulla County. Smaller streams such as Wakulla and Sopchoppy are navigable and Lost river is considered one of the shortest in the world. Leon County lies to the north and Jefferson County to the west. (A,B)

The United States Census figures show that in 1850 Wakulla county had only 7,018 acres of improved farm land and 5,932 acres unimproved, the whole being valued at \$42,955. on an average of a little over \$3.25 per acre. The average value of Leon county lands - improved and unimproved according to the United States Census figures of the same year - 1850 - was over \$9.00 per acre. (C)

In 1860 the population was 2,339. United States Executive Document 63, 42nd Congress, Second Session, says that Newport alone had at one time a population of 1,500, and as Newport was in its heyday period, just before the Civil War broke out, we may be almost sure that nearly 2,000 of the population of

Wakulla county in 1860 lived in the two towns of Newport and St. Marks. The business of trade seems to have been followed by at least 60 percent of the population of Wakulla county. (C)

In 1870 the population of Wakulla County had declined from the 2,839 of the previous census to 2,506. This was apparently because the railroad running from Savannah to Thomasville had by this time taken away the cotton business formerly enjoyed by St. Marks, but also pulled down Newport at the same time. (C)

Conservatives came together in a State Convention at Tallahassee on September 25 and 26, 1866. The meeting was a sad warning of the party's future. Only five counties were represented -- Wakulla being one. The number of delegates was small but not confined to southern whites. Some negroes were present. (C)

Florida did not suffer much material hardship from military rule. The people were more or less used to it by 1867. Federal officers generally stood for a certain sort of law order and peace. When it became apparent that the negroes of central Florida were attending night meetings under arms, orders were promptly issued forbidding them under several penalties from congregating at night with arms in the Counties of Leon, Jackson, Calhoun, Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, and Taylor. To keep whiskey from aggravating any trouble between blacks and whites

Brothy Atkinson
allahassee, Fla.

during July 4, celebrations all bar-rooms were closed by military order from July 3, to July 6. Military courts supplanted the civil courts when civil tribunals were distrusted. (C)

In 1884 the voting population was 544. The Republicans polled 169 votes and the Democrats 375. The population of this county in 1880 was 2,723, and this, compared with the census returns made in 1885, shows an increase of 173 for the intervening five years. Agriculture and stock-raising comprise the principal pursuits. Cotton, grain, sugar-cane, and oranges represent the main productions. The Ochlocknee river, separating this from Franklin and Liberty counties on the west, is the principal stream touching the county. (D)

Wakulla County is still a leading district in the production of turpentine and rosin. The investment in the naval stores industry amounts to \$384,000.00. The capital invested in sawmills is nearly \$52,000.00. The county is by no means a leader in agricultural products, or in live-stock. Its cattle and hogs, however, are sources of considerable profit. Poultry is raised to some extent and the egg crop "helps out". Although not a large item in the wealth of the county, honey makes Wakulla among the foremost of Florida counties. Its soil is also well adapted to sweet potatoes, sugar cane and corn; but it is more than all else

a country of pine products. (A)

The Georgia, Florida and Alabama railroad traverses the county connecting with boat lines at Carrabelle for Apalachicola, Mobile and Columbus, and a branch of the Seaboard Air Line railroad runs from Tallahassee to St. Marks. The bays and sounds abound in fish of all kinds and the shell fish are particularly fine and find a ready market; cultivation of the oyster beds pay handsome returns on the investment. The famous Wakulla Swamp is a remarkable natural curiosity. Efforts have been made to explore its mysterious cypress - grown interior where columns of smoke at intervals have been seen. (B)

St. Marks

St. Marks was founded the month of March, 1718, by Don Jose Primo de Riberiat. It is situated on the north bank of the St. Marks river near its junction with the Wakulla river. At first it was merely a Fort built for the protection of the Apalachee Indians, and probably was never more than that during the period before the United States acquired Florida, although it is evident that some Indians came here to exchange goods for furs and other Indian commodities. (C)

The first important event in St. Marks, after its founding, was its capture from the Spaniards in 1799,

by William Augustus Bowles. The place was soon recaptured by the Spaniards and Bowles taken. (E)

In 1818 Andrew Jackson marched into Florida to punish the Seminoles for depredations on Georgia settlers. Hearing that Spanish agents at St. Marks had encouraged Indian hostilities, Jackson took the place and with it Alexander Arbuthnot, a Scottish trader and friend of the Indians. Arbuthnot and another Britisher, Robert Ambrister were later hanged at Jackson's orders. (E)

After the close of Jackson's campaign of 1817-18, all of West Florida was retransferred to Spain, but soon the entire territory including East Florida was purchased by the United States. (E)

In 1819 the United States bought Florida and in 1821 the treaty of purchase had been approved by Spain and the United States. St. Marks then became with the rest of Florida, a part of the United States. It seems that as soon as Tallahassee was made the Capital the settlers there decided that St. Marks or some town on the Wakulla or St. Marks river would be the logical port. An attempt was made to build a port at Magnolia and a Bank was even started there, but by 1836 when Governor Call's railroad was built St. Marks had become the Port of Tallahassee and was soon to become one of the great cotton shipping ports of the south. (E)

Dorothy Atkinson,
Tallahassee, Fla.

The building designed for a Marine Hospital at St. Marks, Florida was commenced during the summer of 1858. The position of this hospital was such, on the flat lands bordering the Gulf of Mexico, as to expose it to the violence of gales during the autumn. The site selected was in the old Spanish Fort, by which it was to a great extent protected from the waves. (G)

The St. Marks-Tallahassee railroad is said by some to be the first railroad built in Florida and the third in the United States. Originally this railroad ran on to Port Leon, two miles from St. Marks, cross the St. Marks river. In 1843 September, the town of Port Leon was destroyed by a hurricane and tidal wave, and the bridge across the river collapsed. It was never rebuilt. (F)

Soon after the railroad was finished an engine was laboriously hauled by teams from Tallahassee to St. Marks. The engine was so heavy that on the first trip the bridge was broken. Only horse cars were used after that until the Civil War period when the railroad again became an important factor. Even to-day the railroad is used occasionally. (F)

At one time only about two or three ports are said to have surpassed St. Marks in cotton exported. Yet the place never seems to have had a large population,

probably there was never as many as 1,000 inhabitants. One reason of this was because Newport, several miles up the Wakulla river could be much more easily reached by farmers and traders. In amount of merchandise sold to Florida people, it is very likely that Newport led St. Marks. (E)

Previous to January 1, 1861, the commerce of St. Marks was quite extensive. Between 30 and 40 thousand bales of cotton were annually shipped from the port, in addition to large quantities of tobacco, tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, beeswax, lumber, hides, and furs. The principal exports were chiefly obtained from middle Florida and southern Georgia. (E)

The shipping season usually commenced in September and ended in May the following year. Trade was principally coastwise, nearly all the vessels clearing for New York; occasionally a vessel would clear for a foreign port, freighted with lumber, but not often. (E)

At that time, there were five pilots constantly employed on the river, licensed by the State, who were authorized to charge \$3.50 per foot on all vessels drawing eight feet or under, and \$3.00 per foot on all drawing over eight feet. (E)

But a change had begun to come over the fortunes of both St. Marks and Newport before the Civil War broke out. The building of railroads in the late

Dorothy Atkinson.
Tallahassee, Fla.

fifties diverted a good portion of the trade of St. Marks to other places. What the building of railroads lacked in ruining the town's trade the Civil War almost completed. (E)

During the war the Port of St. Marks was blocked by the Union fleets and it is said, obstructions were sunk in the mouth of the river that have never since been removed. (E)

Federal troops who fought at the battle of Natural Bridge were landed at St. Marks' lighthouse and for some time before St. Marks had had considerable military importance. Col. George W. Scott had been patrolling the coast at this time. The surrender of Confederate armies ended the military importance of the town. (E)

In 1861, the port of St. Marks was closed by blockade, and all business was suspended. The same year the Atlantic and Gulf railroads, leading from Savannah, Georgia was completed to Thomasville, an inland town in the southern portion of Georgia, 35 miles north of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida. This railroad ran through the rich cotton district of Southern Georgia and along the line of Northern Florida. (E)

The trade of this district formed the principal support of the Port of St. Marks. The object of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company was to turn this

Dorothy Atkinson,
Tallahassee, Fla.

trade from St. Marks and carry it to Savannah. But about this time (1861) the railroad was seized by the southern military authorities, and used principally by them until destroyed by General Sherman's Army in the winter of 1864. In 1865 peace was declared and the Port of St. Marks was again open to trade. (E)

The Atlantic and Gulf railroad, being destroyed, was in no condition to carry off the trade of the district spoken of to Savannah, and for a short time St. Marks flourished, exporting in the season of 1865 and 1866, 17,000 bales of cotton, in the season of 1866 and 1867 about 11,000 bales, and in the season of 1867 and 1868 upward of 4,000 bales. At this time (March, 1868) the business portion of St. Marks was destroyed by fire, comprising six large warehouses, a wharf over 400 feet long, ice-house, and steam cotton-press. By this time the Atlantic and Gulf railroad was repaired and in running order, and a connecting link was completed between it and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroad, running east from Tallahassee to Jacksonville, Florida. This link connected Tallahassee, Florida, and Savannah, Georgia. (E)

These railroad connections completely carried away all the trade of St. Marks and reduced it to its present

Dorothy Atkinson,
Tallahassee, Fla.

condition, There is very little shipping business done at the port now. A steamer arrives from New Orleans about twice a month, with an average of 500 barrels of freight, principally for Florida. The steamers take out no exports, except a little cotton in the winter to New Orleans. (E)

An oyster business is done here in the fall and winter seasons, by sloops and schooners of about five to ten tons burden and drawing some three feet of water, running between St. Marks and Apalachicola, bringing oysters in considerable quantities from the latter port. (E)

The future of St. Marks as a port remains entirely in the power of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company. Should they take up the railroad between Tallahassee and St. Marks the latter place, as a port, is destroyed. On the other hand, should they extend the railroad to deep water, at Spanish Hole, it would have a very great effect in the revival of the commerce of the port. Should this be done there would be no necessity to improve the river above the Spanish Hole, and below there is a good channel, which would allow vessels drawing nine feet water to come in at low tide. (E)

Since the Civil War the prestige of St. Marks has declines, and it is now insignificant commercially; but many think it has a chance of coming back. There are those who look for it to be the western terminus of a cross-state canal for which numbers in Florida and Georgia are now

on the railroad named and Smith Creek, on the river,
are stations and hamlets, outside of the general rural
districts and timber tracts. (A)

Panacea

Panacea was formerly Smith Springs until 1893
when Mr. and Mrs. Hall a young couple from Boston,
Massachusetts bought it and the surrounding land.
Mr. Hall changed the name to Panacea because of the
curative values in the spring water. These five
springs are especially good for rheumatism and kidney
trouble. (L)

*Panacea
Tour 14*

Wakulla Springs

"Iridescent turquoise waters set in a glimmering
emerald verdure comprise what is more commonly known today
as "Florida's Greatest Natural Phenomenon" -----Wakulla
Spring. Situated several miles from Wakulla, reached
by traversing a section of tropic loveliness this inspiring
freak of nature has attracted visitors from every corner
of the seven seas. Four and one half acres in diameter
the gigantic spring, largest in the world, pours its
cavernous mouth 185 feet below the surface more than
146,000 gallons of crystal clear water every single minute
of the day! (H)

Fact and fiction have blended well to bestow upon this spot of beauty an atmosphere of enchantment and charm. Turning back the musty pages of the past we see visions of tragedy, laughter and love. In our mind's-eye we are confronted with a kaleidoscopic change of age-old scenes. Indians before a camp-fire their tepees casting weird shadows in the background ----- pirates and buccanneers from the nearby coast --- travel-worn traders refreshing themselves at the spring's edge --- heavy-booted Spaniards ruthlessly pressing forward in their never ending search for gold! And going back still farther into the faded archives of Time ---- MASTODONS, those immense prehistoric animals lumbering their clumsy way to the tiny rivulet of water ----whose bones lie today under tons and tons of water from that same rivulet now grown to the most tremendous spring in the entire world! (H)

When all the world was young, and when Florida stretched her boundaries from the southernmost tip of the peninsula around the Gulf and into Mexico, Juan Ponce de Leon on his second voyage to the land of flowers set sail from the lower west coast in search of a safe harbor where he might begin a colony for his adventurous crew and the hardy followers who were to come in later years. It is generally conceded by most historians that he landed at the present site of St. Marks, 11 miles from Wakulla Springs. Here he heard elaborate

stories from the Indians of the beauty and great medicinal qualities of this Father of Waters and together with his superstitious soldiers sought out the Wakulla river following it to its source into which they eagerly plunged. As one early writer stated, "it hardly need be said they came out cleaner, but no younger! " (H)

But though the country here was bountiful, the large number of Indians were not sympathetic with this beligerant band of gold-gluttonous explorers, so the intrepid Spaniard again set sail, pushing farther northward seeking a site for his never founded settlement. (H)

The years passed. The constant flow of water made larger the great cavern in the earth ----- the surface of the "lake" swelled in proportion and the river widened by many feet. Wandering tribes of Choctaws, Chicasaws, and Muscogulges pushed their way to the banks of the spring forcing the renegade Seminoles to move farther southward. With each new invasion more burial mounds appeared and to the chance visitor of today they loom ominously in the tangled growth of pine and palmetto --- some still untouched by "paleface" hands! (H)

Water, being of tremendous importance to those early people naturally drew great hosts of redmen to the banks of Wakulla where the crystal flow afforded all and

As the gleaming waters quenched the thirst of red men and white in the years gone by, Wakulla's inexhaustible scenery quenches the soul-thirst of beauty lovers today. Basking contentedly in the warm rays of a tropic sun it sends its gleaming avalanche of pearly waters past moss-covered trees, centuries old, into the gorgeous Gulf. The stories it could tell of days long since crumbled to dust would fill a volume --- the stories it will know in the years to come would fill another. (H)

REFERENCES

- A. History of Florida; Past and Present; Harry Gardner Cutler; 1923; Lewis Publishing Company; Pages 583-584.
- B. Memoirs of Florida, Volume 2; Rowland B. Rerick; 1902; Southern Historical Association; page 364.
- C. Typed material on Wakulla County by W. T. Cash, State Librarian, in State Library, Tallahassee, Fla.
- D. Florida State Gazeteer and Business Directory; John R. Richards; 1886-7; The South Publishing Company; Florida State Library.
- E. Typed material on St. Marks by W. T. Cash, State Librarian, in State Library, Tallahassee, Fla.
- F. W. T. Cash - Consultant - Tallahassee, Fla.
- G. Collections of the Geographical Historical Society; History of Florida; Savannah Georgia, 1840; Manuscript of Don Manuel de Montiano, 1740.
- H. Typed material on Wakulla Springs in State Library, Author unknown.
- I. Typed material on St. Marks, Apalachicola and St. Joseph by W. T. Cash, in State Library, Tallahassee, Fla.
- J. Fred Ladd - Consultant - Newport, Florida.
- K. Personal Observation
- L. Mrs. Eppes - Consultant - Tallahassee, Fla.

TAKULLA COUNTY

FEDERAL SMITHSONIAN PROJECT
American Guide
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

FIG 125

Alvirde Forester
Complete
121

Gen. topography
March 12, 1936
Alvirde Forester

Wakulla county lies immediately south of Leon county. It is bounded on the east by Jefferson county and extends on the south to the Gulf of Mexico. The Ocklocknee river separates it on the west from Gadsden and Liberty counties. The total area is 601 square miles or 384,640 acres. (A)

In general the topography is level or gently rolling. Limestone lies on the surface, or very near the surface over most of the county, so that there are many sinks, subterranean passages, limestone springs, and natural bridges. (A)

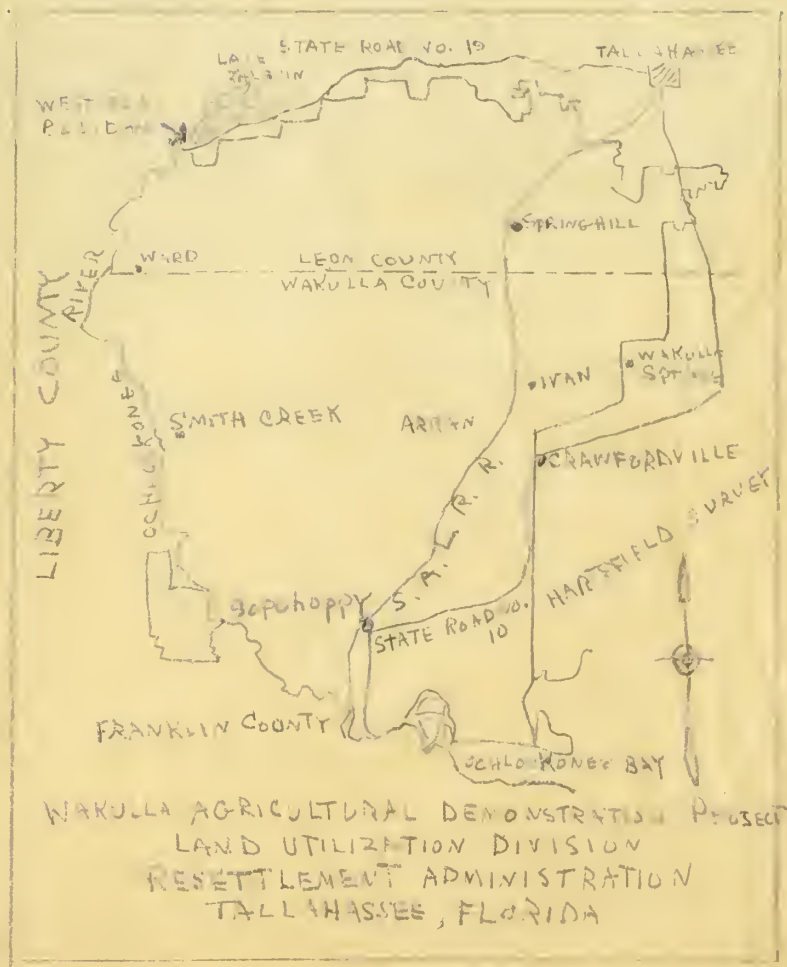
Wakulla Springs, about two and one half miles Northeast of Crawfordville, is one of the natural outlets of the deep waters in this county. This spring, the source of the Wakulla river, covers an area of about four acres and is 118 feet deep. (A)

There are several rivers in the county, including Ocklocknee, Apopchopy, Wakulla, St. Marks, and East rivers. (A)

REFERENCES

- A. Florida Geological Survey; Fourth Annual Report;
E. H. Sellards; E. O. Painter Printing Co., P. 139-
140.

MAP OF WAKULLA PROJECT



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
500 5th Avenue New York 17, N.Y.

Acquired from the
Library of the
New York Public Library

Gift of the
New York Public Library

Library of the
New York Public Library

Library of the
New York Public Library

Library of the
New York Public Library

Library of the
New York Public Library

FEC

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT
American Guide
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

R. WOODBERY
COMPLETE
27

PRODUCTS
MAR. 26, 1936
RUBY WOODBERY

Corn, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, velvet
beans and peanuts are the principal crops of
Wakulla county.

The chief income of farmers is derived
from the sale of cattle, hogs, and poultry.

(A)

PRODUCTS
F. WOODBERY
TALLAHASSEE FLA.

WAKULLA CO.

PAGE 2
FEC

REFERENCES

- A. North and Northwest Florida; Department of
Agriculture; T.J. Appleyard, Inc., Tallahassee
Fla., Page 127. 121

Indians attack house on Wakulla River, Tallahassee
Oct. 2, 1839.

Indian Depredations - On Friday, the 27th ultimo, a party of Indians attacked the house of Mr. Bunch, on the Wakulla, a detachment of the "Minute Men" started on Monday morning in pursuit of the Indians, the sad news not having reached town until Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, from the circumstance of Mr. Bunch living distant from any settlement.

How these vagabond Indians are to be caught and captured is more than we can tell. The country seems to be their own; no sooner does the Governor start for the Suwannee with a force of 200 men, than the Indians break out on the Wakulla, in quite an opposite direction. It would appear that the Indians are apprized of every movement by the whites! Florida is sorely harassed, and deserves the pity of the nation.

(A)

REFERENCE

- (A) National Intelligencer; Newspapers (bound) Oct. 14,
1839.

1839

The situation of the inhabitants of part of this territory continues to be most dangerous and deplorable. A letter received yesterday from Mr. Wm. D. Acken, a well known respectable former inhabitant of this City, under date of St. Marks' Apr. 5th, affords sufficient evidence of this.

The following is an extract from it:

"Yesterday the Colonel was with me, and I did anticipate he would have staid with me sometime; but (horrid to relate!) before the sun set we received intelligence that Col. Scott's house had been attacked by Indians. Mrs. Baily and children, with Mrs. Perine, were there on a visit. Mrs. Perine was shot dead and one of the servants, who was in the house at the time was mortally wounded; and William Baily, the child was wounded in the arm. This occurred on the night of the 3rd inst. I am placed, and have been in a most wretched situation. I am almost worn down. I have nothing more to state, but that my party (engaged in getting out Navy timber) has been twice attacked this winter, and we have been twice driven; one white man was killed, and two Indians. We are now busy shipping timber at the hazard of our lives. "There is no knowing what a day may bring forth. This is written under great excitement. We are in a horrid state".

(A)

REFERENCE

XXXXX (A) National Intelligencer,; Newspaper (bound);
Apr. 17, 1839.

FEC

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT
American Guide
TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA

Panacea Springs
WATERWAYS
MAR. 27, 1936
RUBY WOODBERY

R. WOODBERY
COMPLETE

129

Panacea Springs - located at Panacea,
a small village on the Apalachee Bay, thirty miles
South of Tallahassee, is reached by turning off
Florida #10 at sign five miles South of Crawford-
ville, paved road three miles.

Panacea Springs are healing waters - so say
many who have tarried here to drink them. In an un-
pretentious setting, they still pour forth their liquid
benefits to mankind, abiding the day, perhaps when some
one will add to their appeal by creating attractive
surroundings.

Each spring has its particular value. The Cedar Knott, nearest the entrance is believed to help kidney ailments; mineral baths are provided by a small pool into which flow five medicinal springs; beyond the pool is Calomel Springs, and down a well-worn path and over a stile is the Beauty Springs.

(A)



REFERENCES

- A. Kim's Guide to Florida; 1934-35 Edition; Ethel
Byrum Kimball and The Record Company; St. Augustine,
Florida.
- 25

The traditional first Saturday in May picnic held at Wakulla Springs, was a success. Only one candidate of the fourteen democrats now running/for Governor came to the rally to speak, but there was a gathering of between 1,500 and 2,000 voters.

A free fish fry and a picnic dinner awaited those who motored to the place. For the first time in years, there was enough fried mullet, hush puppies, and other delicacies to go all the way around.

Last year there was no picnic, but the lapse in the series of political rallies was hardly noticed or mentioned Saturday.

The politically waithful were there in numbers, and the citizens of Wakulla handled the details in a superb manner.

(A)

EVA HOPKINS
TALLAHASSEE FLA.

FLORIDA ANNUAL EVENTS

WAKULLA SPRINGS

CELEBRATIONS
PAGE 2

- A. DeWitt Lamb; Daily Democrat; May 3, 1936
Newspaper, Tallahassee, Florida.

2

In the ultimate development plan of the Wakulla Agricultural Demonstration Project, the recreation phase forms one of the four major subdivisions.

This project area contains many sites which are beautiful almost beyond comparison. Nature, aided by man rather than hindered, as is generally the case, will stand out in scenes of tropical splendor unparalleled.

Winding parks, roads, bordered by beautiful flowers, and shrubs which flourish in this region, such as Cammelias, Azaleas, the native Dogwood, and Red Bud, will lead to way-side parks where will be found picnic shelters, outdoor fire-places and like camp fixtures, all built of native material, along rustic lines.

Recreation centers are to be established on both the Ochlocknee River and Ochlocknee Bay. *See Wakulla Agricultural Demonstration Map*

Overnight cabins, some built of logs, others of lime-rock, will be available for the nimrods, Izaak Waltons and those desirous of merely an outing.

The purpose of the Recreational phase of this project is to improve and enlarge opportunities, not only for the population within the area, but for the population within a radius of one hundred miles, and to induce use of such facilities by the hordes of winter visitors to Florida.

(A)

RECREATION
WODBERRY
TALLAHASSEE FLA.

TAKULLA CO.

PAGE 2
YES

REFERENCE

- A. Mr. Charles Hunter; Editor Florida State News;
South Calhoun St., Tallahassee, Florida.

FEC

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT
American Guide
TALLAHASSEE FLORIDAGEN. DESCRIPTION
Mar. 28, 1936
R. WOODBERRYR. WOODBERRY
COMPLETE

335

Wakulla, spring, river, county, town in Wakulla county. Name is said to signify "mystery". If so, it may be composed of Seminole Creek, wiwa, "water", and alahki, "strange", with the loss of the initial syllable of wiwa and metathesis of the k and l in alahki. The name may be derived much more simply from Wakhola the Creek word for a loon, two species of which winter in Florida. (A)

Oopchoppy, in Wakulla county - River of the same name. Seminole Creek lokchapi signifies (red) oak; the word is composed of lokcha, "acorn", and api, "stem". (A)

Magnolia, possibly named for the Magnolia trees that are abundant in the county. (B)

Spring Creek, name taken from the many springs near by. (B)

Shell Point, possibly taken from the shell mounds there. (B)

Crawfordville, selected for the county seat being as near the center of the county as possible. Named for the Crawford family, who lived near by. (B)

Medart, the site of a saw mill years ago,
possibly named after a machinery company. (B)

Benhaden, name of a postoffice in the village.
(B)

Newport, founders came from Port Leon settling
here and founding a port, giving it the name of Newport.
In early days a plank road ran out from Newport through
Chaires and Lloyd. (C)

Newport is located on the St. Marks river about
five miles Southeast of Wakulla station. Water from
springs here are very beneficial for rheumatism. (C)

East Goose Creek, name given because of geese
collected and fed there. Name changed to Wakulla Beach
by Mr. Messer several years ago. Noted for fishing and
camping site. Located about ten miles from Wakulla Station,
on the Apalachee Bay. (D)

St. Teresa located on the Apalachee Bay, name given
by a summer resident, who named it after his daughter,
Teresa Hopkins. Very fine for crabbing and scalloping. (D)

Panacea, located on the Apalachee Bay, twenty-six
miles from Wakulla Station, means health giving or univer-
sal remedy.

St. Marks, located on the Apalachee Bay, ten miles
from Wakulla Station is an ancient town, once the Capital
and port of entry for all Florida. (E)

Gen. Description
Ruby Woodbery
Tallahassee, Fla.

Page 3
FAC

St. Marks received its name from the early
Spanish Missionaries who came there for Saint Mark's
Day.

Gen Description
Ruby Woodbery,
Tallahassee, Fla.

REFERENCES

Page 4
FEC

- A. Florida Place-Names of Indian Origin and Seminole Personal Names; William A. Read, Ph.D; Louisiana State University Press; Baton Rouge, La., 1934
Pages 32-37
- B. Mr. Rehwinkle - Consultant - Crawfordville, Florida.
- C. Mr. & Mrs. Brewer; North Calhoun St; Tallahassee;
Consultant -
- D. Mrs. George I. Davis; Park Ave; Tallahassee; Consultant;
- E. Kim's Guide to Florida; 1934-35 Edition; Ethel Byron Kimball and The Record Company; St. Augustine; Florida
Page 151.

WAGGON COUNTY

PROPHET FRANCIS

Half a mile West of this spot is the site of the Village of Hillis Hadjo, known as the Prophet Francis. Here Francis Marion was saved from burning at the stake by Hadjo's daughter, Malos. The Prophet was hanged by order of General Jackson in 1818.

One-half mile North of St. Marks, on State Highway #10.

PORT LEON
1837-1843

Two miles South is the site of Port Leon, first Terminal of Railroad built by Governor Call, from Tallahassee to the Gulf. The town was destroyed by a hurricane and tidal wave in September, 1843.

South end of bridge across St. Marks River, at Road Junction.

ST. MARKS

Six miles South of here on March 4, 1865, the Federal forces under General Newton landed for their unsuccessful attack on Tallahassee. They were completely routed at the Battle of Natural Bridge.

Junction of State Highway No. 10.

SAN MARCOS de
APALACHE

At the Junction of the Wakulla and St. Marks River are the ruins of the old Fort built by the Spanish in 1718 and rebuilt by them in 1740 - Captured by General Jackson in 1818.

State Highway No. 10 at St. Marks.

WAKULLA COUNTY

WAKULLA SPRING

Three miles West is Wakulla Spring, the largest in the world. The gathering place of the early tribes of Indians. The bones of many prehistoric animals are still found in its depths.

State Highway No. 10, at
Wakulla River Bridge.



F. 2
W 14
W

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



3 1262 09818 0382